

The Cincinnati Gazette in commenting on Gov. Foster's withdrawal from the Senatorial contest in Ohio, intimates that he has been tendered a position in Gen. Garfield's cabinet.

Col. J. H. Lockwood, of Moundville, publishes a card this morning in reference to his robbery on a train a few days ago. He sets forth what he claims are the facts of the case as far as he is prepared at this time to make them known, and says that other important facts will be disclosed hereafter, which facts will be fully corroborated by persons present.

Mr. Croucher, editor of the Moundville Commercial, publishes his valedictory in the last issue of the paper, having determined to remove to Ohio. His last words are well and gracefully expressed, and strike us as exceedingly good taste, especially his reference to the fact that having once been a Democrat in name his eyes have been opened to true Democracy on the soil of West Virginia, thereby leading him to understand and embrace Republican principles. We are sure that the brethren of the press will heartily reciprocate Mr. Croucher's kind expressions of good wishes on their behalf, and all join in wishing him success in his new field of labor.

The Republican City Convention continued and carried forward the good work of Saturday night's primaries yesterday, and gave the public a ticket that will rank high up with the best municipal tickets nominated in this city for years. We need not speak in detail of the nominees. They form as a whole an excellent ticket, and if elected they will give the people of Wheeling a superior set of executive officers. Mr. Frew's relations to the ticket somewhat delicate on our part, but it is well understood that the editorial department of the Intelligencer stands disinterested with his nomination, and that what is written here is prepared without any knowledge on his part. The public are somewhat familiar with his record as a public officer in the Board of Commissioners, and we only follow the lead of common talk on the streets when we say that it has been such as to turn the public eye to him as a man who has the sort of executive capacity that fits him to discharge the duties of the Mayoralty efficiently and faithfully. And this much we can also say of his colleagues generally on the ticket that was nominated yesterday. Their names are good guarantees that the public interests will not suffer in their hands. It will be fortunate indeed for the people of Wheeling if our Democratic friends present as good a ticket, for in that event the city will be well served for the next two years.

The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial thinks that the Legislature of West Virginia, in open session assembled, is full as yet to find good material for the U. S. Senatorship outside of an inside of a party caucus. We concur in this idea, and amend it by an expression of belief that they will be decidedly more apt in that way to choose a Senator who will give popular satisfaction. It only requires about thirty-three votes to nominate a Senator in the caucus, whereas it requires about forty-five to nominate him in open session. Supposing that the caucus is not full, then less than 33 votes may secure a party nomination; so that it may happen that the choice of only one-third of the whole Legislature may become the successful candidate. Inasmuch as our Democratic brethren have no fear of the election of any body as a member of the party in good standing, would it not be wise on their part at the coming election to designate with the caucus, and thus secure a Senator who will give the greatest satisfaction to both sides. They will admit that the opposition members, representing almost one half the voters of the State, are entitled to a choice among the Democratic candidates, and any Democratic candidate who can command their votes, united with the requisite number of Democratic votes, ought to be acceptable to a majority of the people of the State.

The National Educational Bill. We are of the opinion that the views expressed by Senator Davis, of this State, and others, on the Educational bill that passed the Senate last Friday, are those which should have prevailed. The bill would have returned the sale of public lands and from patent fees, about \$1,500,000 annually, was none too much under the circumstances, considering the deplorable amount of illiteracy in the South, especially among the colored population. The necessities for their educational improvement can never be more pressing than at this time, and it is not likely that the States or the people will ever be so poorly able to provide for their education as they are at this time. This being the case, and in view of the constant menace of ignorance to good government, it is all important that common school education should spread as rapidly as possible.

There are, we admit, some reasons why Senators might well hesitate to accustom the people of the States to rely on Government aid in the cause of education, but the fact that the South is comparatively poor, and also comparatively unaccustomed to the school system, outweigh this consideration. It is certain that the more general education of the masses is needed in most of the States, and especially at the South, and inasmuch as the results of the war have left on our hands an unusual mass of untrained minds, it becomes a necessity to provide for the emergency on the largest possible scale. We trust, therefore, that the House will amend the bill so as to give effect to the views expressed by Senator Davis, and thus place the whole amount received from the sale of public lands and from patents available for the cause of public education. The future of education will take care of itself if we take care of the present. Once educate the present generation and it will see to it that posterity is looked after to the full extent of its necessities. This is the crowning glory of popular education, that it begets its own perpetuation. The educated masses of to-day can well be trusted to increase the advantages of those who come after them.

CONGRESSIONAL.

TRANSACTIONS IN BOTH HOUSES YESTERDAY.

The Senate Finally Agrees to a Holiday Adjustment—Long List of Measures Introduced in the House—Discussion of Different Measures by Both Bodies.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, December 20.—After much discussion, on motion of Mr. Cameron, of Pennsylvania, the vote by which the Senate disagreed to the adjournment resolution was reconsidered. The vote was: Yeas, 31; nays, 29.

Mr. Edmunds moved to amend so as to adjourn from December 22d to January 3d, instead of December 23d to January 5th. Further discussion ensued and the resolution prevailed.

Mr. Cockrell by request introduced a joint resolution relating to the late Indian treaty and presented in the House.

Mr. McKim introduced a similar bill heretofore been reported from the Committee on Territories.

The Senate bill refunding the 8 per cent improvement certificates of the District of Columbia into fifty year 3.5 per cent bonds guaranteed by the United States was amended on motion of Mr. Allison, so as to make the rate of interest 3 per cent. Passed.

The amount is about \$391,000, and the bonds to be issued amount to \$1,374, and will be in all respects similar to the 3.65 bonds heretofore issued. On motion of

MR. DAVIS, OF WEST VIRGINIA, The bill to relieve the Treasurer of the United States from the amount now charged to him and deposited with the several States under the act of 1828, was taken up.

Mr. Davis explained that the money concerned was practically a donation to the States. It had not been called for by the Government in times of great need, and doubtless never would be. The bill would obviate the need of carrying the amount (\$28 millions of dollars) on the books of the Treasury.

Mr. Ingalls thought it unjust to the States admitted since 1836 to give this money to older States. The inconvenience of carrying the figure on the Treasury book was not serious enough to require the State to pay it.

The original contract was that the money should always be subject to a call by the United States.

Mr. Garland considered the debt of the States as equally onerous to the Union, and by the conduct of the Government in leading the States to believe the money would never be called for.

Mr. Kirkwood said that the "Five per cent bill" was up at the last session, and charges were made that the States were merely pooling their interests to carry the bill. If he had not then thought such a charge improper to be made, he would be tempted now to say that the twenty-eight millions of dollars within the hands of the States were not theirs.

Mr. Thurman thought the five per cent bill, if a good one, should stand on its own merits without discussing the amendment or former objections made on former occasions to the bill crediting \$28,000,000 to the States. The General Government had no right to give money from the Treasury to the States. The money was really a part of the funds of the Government, and should be paid out of its treasury. We owe \$2,000,000,000. Our obvious duty is to pay it off as fast as possible. Every dollar of the \$700,000,000 or \$800,000,000 due next year could be paid off in ten years without the aid of the Government's money. It is proposed to extend it for forty or fifty years, and at the same time give away \$28,000,000, give away public land and increase the expenditures as we were doing. The inevitable result of this kind of policy is to create an irreducible public debt. It was to make our debt like British consols—perpetual obligation. He regarded a perpetual debt as one of the greatest wrongs that could be inflicted upon the Nation. He proposed this bill as part of a system of legislation tending to bring on this misfortune.

MR. CONKLING thought that Thurman's argument was vitiated, like many other good arguments, by the incorrectness of his premises. In 1836 there was a surplus in the Treasury, raised by taxes on the population then existing. The surplus was deposited with the States then existing, subject to call of the Government. It was called a loan. Subsequently the quality of the population had changed, and the Congress took the effect that the money should never be called for except by act of Congress, and on due notice. The doctrine of estoppel warranted the assertion that when the Government had accepted the money, it was bound to pay it. The Government did not apply for this money, and when it by various actions produced the impression that it was not considered as a part of the assets of the Government. It was estopped from claiming money after forty years had elapsed, and the States had with knowledge of the Government applied the money to various purposes on the assumption that it was considered a gift.

Mr. Conkling thought that the past had sufficiently demonstrated that the people, purse and integrity of the country would make it impossible to pay the public debt.

Mr. Blaine regarded the Act of 1836 as a great gift resulting from the extra taxes on War and Means; Congress, to divide the money among the whole population. To recall the money would be unjust, not only because of the lapse of time and probable outlay of the claims, but also because the people who got the money would not be the ones called on to return it. The men who then lived in the benefited States had largely emigrated. The Senator from Oregon (Mr. Grover) would be called on to return the share he got as a citizen of Maine, in which the State money was foolishly divided per capita among the population.

Mr. Blaine was not a citizen of Maine at that time, but he would have to pay it as a debt on a future generation. This debt of a former generation should not be placed upon this generation.

Mr. Thurman said that if the theory prevailed that no generation should impose a debt on a future generation, he was anxious to know when the present public debt was to be paid. Such a doctrine was untenable. He denied that this debt was barred by limitation. No constitutional provision could be estopped from requiring obedience to its laws, and the law in this case made the money returnable on demand by Congress. All of the States now have a little to their share of all the debts due to the United States.

CONGRESSIONAL.

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The Senate Finally Agrees to a Holiday Adjustment—Long List of Measures Introduced in the House—Discussion of Different Measures by Both Bodies.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, December 20.—Bills and resolutions were introduced and referred as follows:

By Mr. Drum—Providing that the lands in Indian Territory to which the Indian title is extinguished, and which are unoccupied by Indians, are public lands of the United States, and are hereby declared subject to settlement under the homestead and preemption laws.

He desired to have it referred to the Committee on Public Lands, but Mr. Conner moved that it be referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs. It was one of those methods by which it was attempted to give possession of that territory to the United States, and it should go to the committee which had charge of the rights of the Indians.

Mr. Conner's motion was agreed to—yeas 114, nays 68—as the final resolution was sent to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. Morton—For the repeal of the tax on bank checks and bank deposits. The bill having been considered, the committee and the House agreed to pass it.

Mr. Callahan, from the Committee on Elections, submitted the majority report in the Massachusetts case of Boynton vs. Loring, declaring that Loring is entitled to the seat. Laid over.

Mr. Weaver stated that he will file the minority report.

The Committee on Ways and Means having been called forward gave notice that they would, to-morrow, call up the Funding bill and press it to a vote before recess.

Mr. Price, under the direction of the Committee of Banking and Currency, moved to suspend the rules and pass the following bill:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 3,418 of the Revised Statutes be repealed, and that from and after the passage of this act no stamp shall be necessary on any check, such as is named in said section 3,418.

Mr. Mills raised the point of order that the Committee on Banking and Currency had no jurisdiction over the subject matter of a bill which belonged properly to the Committee on Ways and Means.

The Committee on Ways and Means having under the rule jurisdiction over the subject matter of taxation, and the Committee on Banking and Currency had no more right to strike anything connected with the fiscal condition of the country than the Committee on Agriculture had to repeal the duty on agricultural implements.

It was a usurpation of authority on the part of a Committee which knew nothing about the question. He did not mean as individuals, but as a committee, to repeal the duty on agricultural implements. The question of how money was to be taken from the people to support the Government was a question for the consideration of the Committee on Ways and Means.

The Speaker—There is an objection to the chair submitting the question to the House for amendment.

Mr. Mills then demanded the motion to suspend which was seconded by a vote of 102 to 45.

The full hour debate was then commenced by Mr. Mills in opposition to the bill, and he was followed by others on both sides, and finally the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill was rejected—yeas 129, nays 58; not the necessary two-thirds in the affirmative.

By Mr. Stevens—Instructing the Committee on Agriculture to investigate the best method of eradicating the diseases of domestic animals.

By Mr. Hammond—Calling on the Secretary of the Interior to look for the location of the land for the registration of trade marks is permitted, and the fees for such registration charged and collected, since the Supreme Court decided the law authorizing such registration, 1880.

By Mr. Thompson—Extending to January 1st, 1881, the time for granting the arrears of pensions.

By Mr. Deering—Repealing the law which limits the time for granting the arrears of pensions.

By Mr. Gillette—Calling on the Secretary of War for an estimate as to the cost of a steel railway from New York city to Council Bluffs.

By Mr. Blackburn—Refunding the taxes illegally assessed under the Internal Revenue laws.

By Mr. Ellis, by request: To abolish the office of Government directors of the Pacific Railroad Company.

By Mr. Tamm—To prevent fraud and corruption in the election of President, Vice-President, Senators and Representatives. It provides that before entering on their duties the President and Vice-President-elect and all persons elected to Congress shall take an oath that they have not procured or attempted to procure their election by bribery or fraud, and that they will not during their terms of office permit any contribution by employers of the United States in connection with the election of political purposes.

By Mr. Stone: Providing for double or return postal cards.

By Mr. Frost: Amending the Constitution so as to make a President ineligible to a second term.

By Mr. Converse: For continuing the term of American iron and steel and other articles.

By Mr. Warner: To cheapen and facilitate the issue of postal money orders.

By Mr. Townsend: In regard to Consul fees on articles imported into the United States, and amending the laws relative to the immediate transportation of dutiable goods.

MATTERS MONDAY.

THINGS IN ALL SECTIONS OF THE LAND YESTERDAY.

Novel Temperance-Sabbatarian Pledge at Richmond—Interesting News from the National Capital—Snow in the South—Billards—The Foreign Grain Market.

BRITISH GRAIN TRADE.

Weekly Review of the Market by the "Mark Lane Express."

LONDON, December 20.—The Mark Lane Express says: The incomplete wheat sowings are now mostly confined to land from which the roots have been removed. The late sown wheats are coming up well under the mild and favorable weather, while the early sown wheats are everywhere strong and healthy. Trade in all descriptions of British grain has been limited and prices are unchanged both at London and in the provinces, although the demand closed rather better.

Wheat and flour in smaller supply, the spot trade on Friday being no better than on Monday. The supplies for this time of the year are very moderate. The foreign market was sensitive and dull. The small spot supplies at the beginning of the week prevented a serious fall in prices, which the great bulk in passage and the increase in the Baltic has sent south of the channel. The late sown wheats are coming up well under the mild and favorable weather, while the early sown wheats are everywhere strong and healthy. Trade in all descriptions of British grain has been limited and prices are unchanged both at London and in the provinces, although the demand closed rather better.

The prospective supplies are ample. While American exporters are holding off supplies are increasing from Australia, India and Russia. Farmers therefore wait, and it is not until they will relinquish their hand to mouth policy while they are at the present rate. In oats the best sample are readily sold in most provincial markets, but prices unchanged. Foreign supplies are plentiful in spite of the fact that the Baltic has sent south of the channel. The late sown wheats are coming up well under the mild and favorable weather, while the early sown wheats are everywhere strong and healthy. Trade in all descriptions of British grain has been limited and prices are unchanged both at London and in the provinces, although the demand closed rather better.

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CAPITAL CHAT.

MATTERS OF INTEREST IN AND OUT OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, December 20.—None of Senator Conkling's friends here seem to know exactly whether he will be in Washington this week or not until after the holidays. Public curiosity is somewhat worked up over rumors that he intends to make further allusions to the speech of Senator Bayard on the Phelps-Dodge case from his seat in the Senate. It is not known, however, that there is any authority for such statements. Senator Bayard said a day or two since that he did not anticipate that any phase in which the matter could be put would make it incumbent on him to take any further notice of it. He had twice replied, in a plain and direct way, to the interrogatories of Mr. Conkling, and that closed the matter, as it stood, so far as he was concerned. It would do no good for him to reiterate what he had said, nor did he think any one would expect him to do so whose good opinion was of value. Several Southern Senators, in commenting on the card published by Mr. Conkling and his friends, said that if Southern men had under the same circumstances, published a card against a Northern man, it would have been denounced all over the North as another evidence of Southern ruffianism and bad conduct.

THE CENSUS BUREAU.

It is understood that there is a strong feeling among influential members of Congress in favor of making the census bureau a permanent appendage of the Government, and of course, not in the elaborate and comprehensive shape required for the regular census-taking of every ten years. As it is it takes several years to thoroughly complete the work of each census, the country now has a population of wealth and resources, the time required to complete the work will be longer and longer. There are several matters properly pertaining to the census of a country which